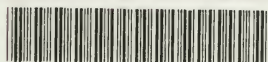


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HISTORY BY TOPIC

J. S. HOSSLER



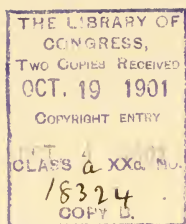
HISTORY BY TOPIC.

A COLLECTION OF NOTES AND OUTLINES OF
U. S. HISTORY, AS USED IN THE CLASS
ROOM OF THE AUTHOR.

BY

J. S. HOSSLER,
ROCHESTER, MICH.

1901.



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BY
JOHN S. HOSSLER.

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The Patriot to His Flag.

I will follow thee, my banner,
Blessed ensign of the free!
Idol of a loyal people,
Thou art very dear to me;
I'll adore thee in the dark days,
I'll sustain thee in the fight,—
Never fail, thy strong foundation,
Honesty and truth and right.

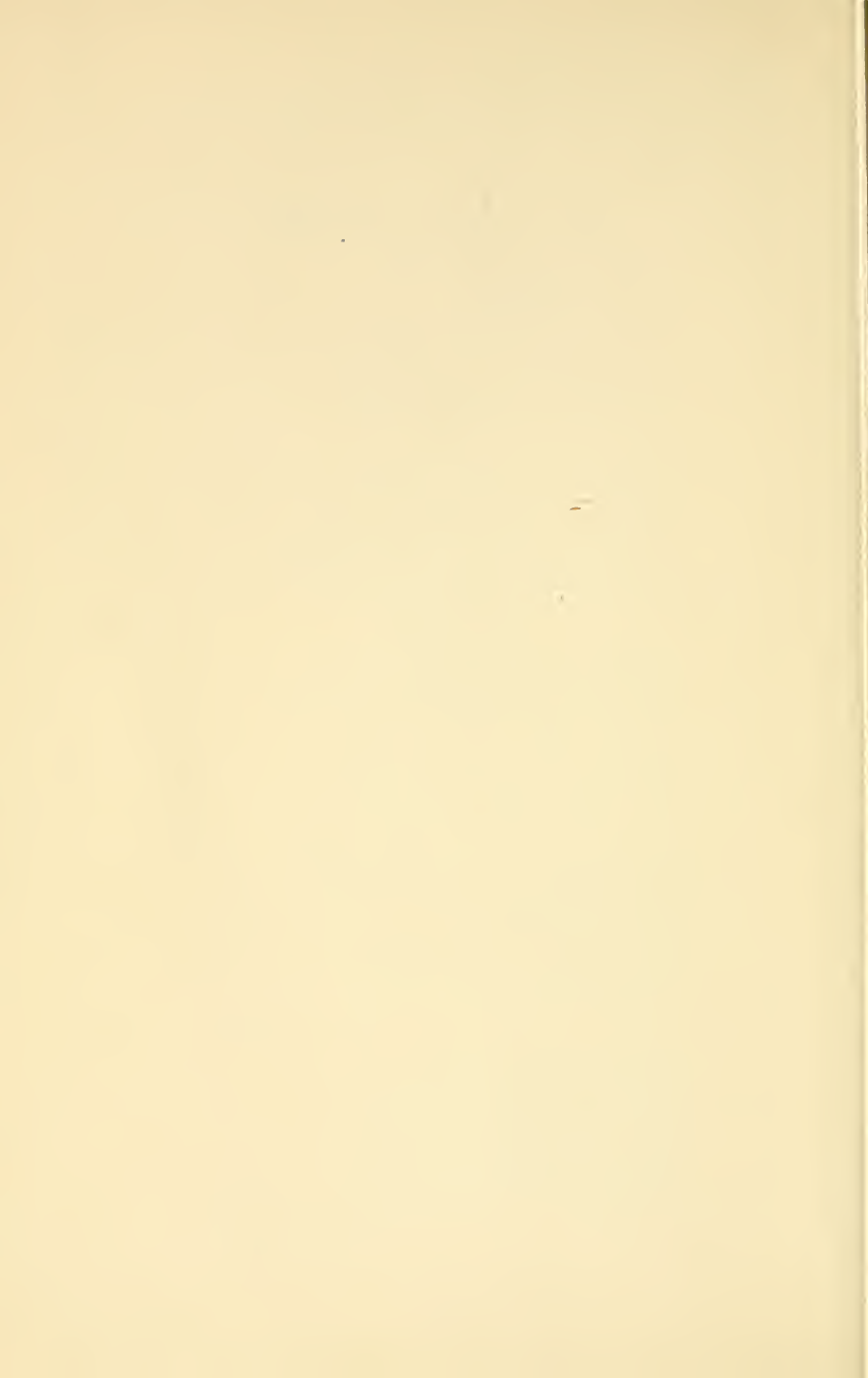
I will follow thee, my banner,
Though the clouds of war may lower;
Though the booming of the cannon
May resound from shore to shore;
Though may fierce and hostile armies
Chill the blood that swells each vein
As we see their dread steel glisten,
As they hurtle o'er the plain.

I'll adore when all is peaceful,
When our country's day is bright,—
That thou ever shouldst wave o'er me,
This shall be my chief delight!
For thou speakest to me of freedom,
Dearer far, than lands or gold!
And I know that all are equal—
All o'ershadowed by thy fold.

But when tyrant hands shall bear thee
To strange lands across the sea,
Float thee over conquest's plunder,
Over helpless misery,
Over crime and spoil and serfdom,
O'er a despot's robber store—
Then, alas! my honored banner,
I shall follow thee, no more.

For 'tis not intrinsic value
Maketh thee so dear to me,
But the truth, thou symbolizeth,
That thy people must be free;
That to thee all men are equal,
And must feel no tyrant's hand,
But I'll own thee not, my banner,
Floating o'er a plundered land.

J. S. HOSSLER.



PREFACE.

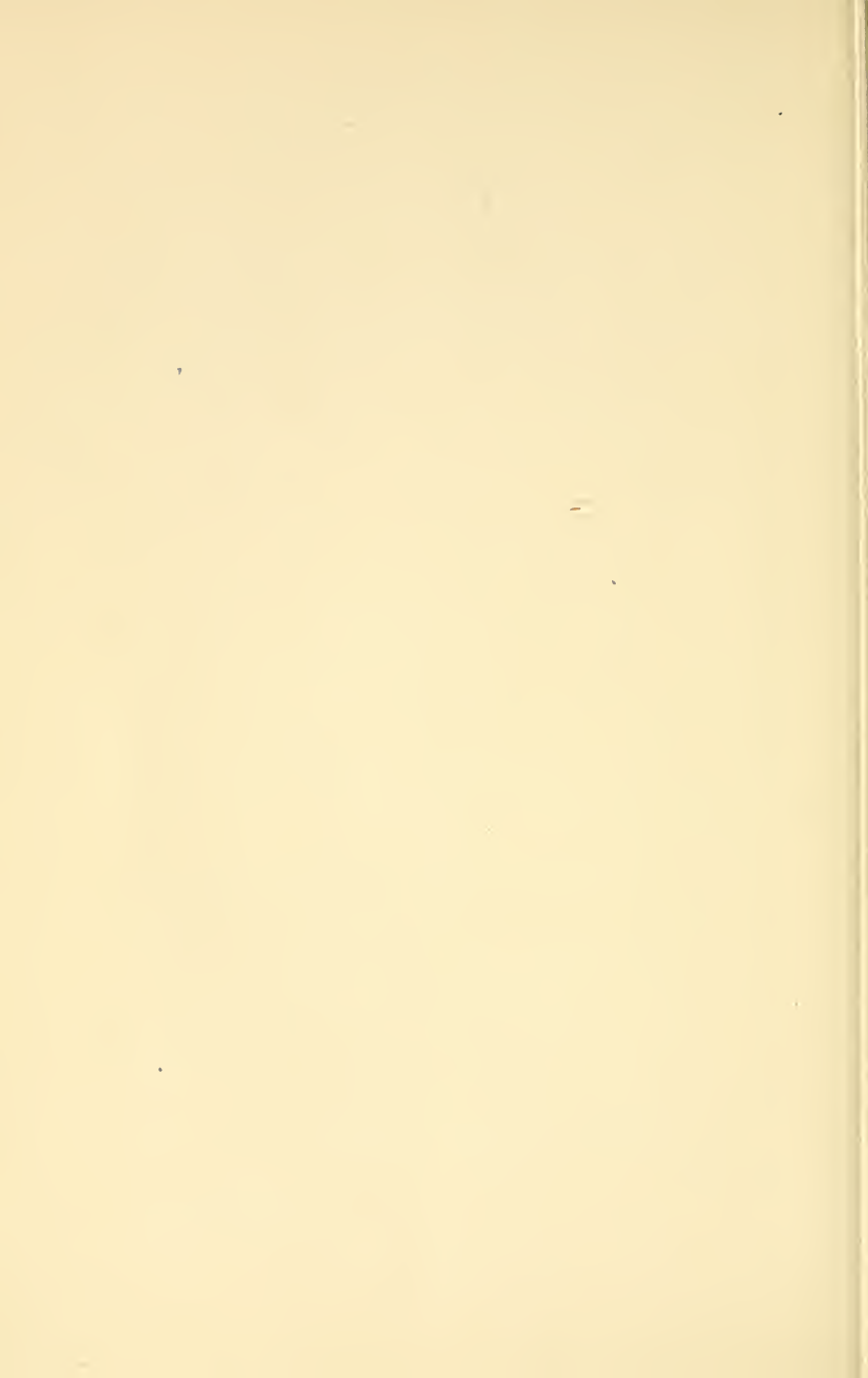
This little book has been prepared, as its title indicates, as a guide for a topical history class; and has been used by the author for many years with marked success. It will, also, be found very useful for reviews or for reference.

For use in the class, we would recommend that first the outline at the heading of each chapter be thoroughly learned (where no outline is given, the paragraph heads may be used). Let each pupil be able to write it upon the board; or, one write as the others dictate. Next study each item; the number for each lesson must vary with their importance and the capabilities of the pupils; but be thorough. The more kinds of text-books the better, as each author will have something that the others have not. Review often. Trace the causes of every important event; also, its effects. Any good anecdote that you may give concerning an event, will help to impress that event upon the pupil's mind.

Show them that peace is better than war, and that "Honesty is the best policy;" giving as examples such contrasts as Richard H. Lee and Burr, Washington and Arnold, or Jackson and Buchanan. Do not dwell upon the detail of battle but upon its cause and effect. Learn few dates; a few important ones to mark epochs around which the others group—what care we whether a battle was fought May 1st or August 16th? We wish for results.

To teach history, or any other branch, get your pupil interested.

J. S. HOSSLER.



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HISTORY BY TOPIC.

EPOCHS.

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Creation to the year 1492.....	Prehistoric
1492 to the year 1607.....	Discovery and Exploration
1607 to the year 1775.....	Colonization
1775 to the year 1789.....	Revolutionary
1789 to the year (?).....	Constitutional

PREHISTORIC.

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We know the Mound Builders to have existed only by the old mounds—probably built for altars—which exist throughout the Mississippi Valley; also the old copper mines near Lake Superior, where are found copper tools tempered as highly as we can now temper steel. It is not certain whether they and the people who built the stone cities and paved roads still seen in Mexico and Central America, and the Cliff Dwellers of New Mexico, were the same or different peoples.

.

New England was discovered by Lief Erickson in the year 1000 and named Vinland. It is supposed that these Vikings—Norwegian seamen—built the Old Stone Wind-

.

Mill at Newport, R. I., referred to in Longfellow's poem, "The Skeleton in Armor."

We know not the fate of these early inhabitants, nor when nor from where the Indians came. The Indian is cruel, lazy, treacherous, haughty and dirty; but grateful and hospitable.

Discoverers	Spanish	{	1492....Columbus.....San Salvador
		{	1512....Ponce de Leon..Florida
		{	1513....BalboaPacific Ocean
		{	1518....Cortez.....Mexico
		{	1520....MagellanStrait of Magellan
		{	1541....De SotoMississippi River
		{	1543....CabrilloPacific coast to Oregon
		{	1565....MenendezSt. Augustine
	French	{	1524....Verrazano.....Wilmington
		{	1534....Cartier.....St. Lawrence River
		{	1562....Ribaut.....Port Royal, S. C.
		{	1564....Laudonniere...St. John's River
		{	1605....De Monts.....Port Royal, N. S.
		{	1608....ChamplainMontreal
		{	1609....ChamplainLake Champlain
	English	{	1497....Cabot.....Labrador
		{	1576....Frobisher.....Frobisher's Straits
		{	1579....DrakeNew Albion
		{	1583....Gilbert.....Newfoundland
		{	1584....Raleigh.....Roanoke Island
	Dutch	{	1609....Hudson.....Hudson River

SPANISH EXPLORERS.

1492: Christopher Columbus, searching for a western route to India, discovered San Salvador, on Friday, October 12th, after a ten weeks voyage.

1512: Ponce de Leon, searching for a fabled fountain of immortal youth, discovered Florida.

1513: Vasco de Balboa, having been told by the Indians of another ocean a little way to the westward, climbed to the top of a mountain, and discovered the Pacific Ocean.

1518: Hernando Cortez conquered Mexico and made himself notorious for his savage cruelty, in plundering the cities, and in murdering the helpless and friendly inhabitants.

1520: Ferdinand Magellan, searching for a southwest passage to India, discovered the Strait of Magellan; sailed through it, and homeward across the Pacific Ocean; but was killed by the natives of the Philippine Islands where he had landed. He was thus the first circumnavigator of the globe.

1541: Fernando De Soto, governor of Florida, discovered the Mississippi River, while exploring the country in view of forming an empire, in which the Indians were to be enslaved to do the work, while the whites, their masters, would live in idleness and gaming. In 1542 De Soto died, and was buried in the river which he had

discovered; and the waves of the great Mississippi rolled over his fallen form as the waves of righteousness rolled over his wicked ambitions. His companions, over half of whom had died, were glad to make their way to the Spaniards in Mexico.

1543: Cabrillo, sent out by Cortez to search for gold, explored the Pacific coast from Mexico to Oregon.

1565: Pedro Menendez founded St. Augustine—the oldest town in the United States—after which he led his men through the wilderness, and fell upon the settlement of French Huguenots—called Carolina—on the St. John's River, and massacred almost the whole population. Laudonniere and a few companions escaped into the forest and made their way to the coast, where they were picked up by a French vessel.

1582: Espejo founded Santa Fe.

FRENCH EXPLORERS.

1524: Verrazano, a Florentine, commanding a French fleet, landed at Wilmington, N. C., and afterwards explored the Atlantic coast to Newfoundland. This country he called New France.

1534: James Cartier discovered the St. Lawrence River while out on an expedition of discovery.

1562: John Ribaut founded a colony of Huguenots, then persecuted in France, at Port Royal, S. C. After one winter, during which they suffered extremely from cold

and hunger—at one time they killed and ate one of their own number,—they were carried prisoners to England, but were finally allowed to return to France.

1564: Laudonniere founded a Huguenot colony on the St. John's River in Florida. The colonists were of a very bad character. Some of them turned pirates. They suffered much from hunger and were obliged to eat roots, sorrel, pounded fish-bones, and, even, roasted snakes.

Ribaut having arrived with supplies and additional colonists, the colony was destroyed by Menendez with the Spaniards from St. Augustine.

1605: The first permanent French settlement was made at Port Royal, N. S. (Acadia), by De Monts. Although agriculture was introduced into America from the first, the prime object of the settlement was the fur trade. Huguenots tolerated.

1608: Samuel Champlain founded Quebec for the purpose of the fur trade, and as a Catholic mission. The next summer he joined a war party of Huron Indians against the Iroquois of New York, for the purpose of exploration. While on this expedition, he discovered Lake Champlain; but he, also, gained the enmity of the Iroquois, who afterwards made an alliance with the English to expel the French from the country; this was probably an indirect cause that decided whether this should be an English Protestant, or a French Catholic nation.

JESUITS.

The Jesuit Missionaries, who explored the Mississippi Valley with the hope of converting the Indians to the Catholic faith, endured great hardship. Some were burned, some were scalded, and some suffered other cruelties; yet they did not falter. In 1668 they founded the Mission of St. Mary—the oldest European settlement in Michigan.

1673: Marquette hearing from the Indians of a great river, The Father of Waters, took a trip down the Wisconsin to the Mississippi, which he descended to Arkansas. La Salle afterwards descended it to the Gulf of Mexico.

Marquette died while at prayer, and was buried near the mouth of the Marquette River. Michigan perpetuates his memory by naming a city, a county, and a river in his honor. *Detroit*, the first settlement as a colony in Michigan, was founded by DeMonts Cadillac in 1701.

ENGLISH EXPLORERS.

1497: John Cabot discovered Labrador; and on his return home took with him two Indians and a turkey; the first ever seen in Europe.

1579: Francis Drake sought wealth by preying upon Spanish vessels. At one time, having landed on the Isthmus of Panama, he climbed to the top of a lofty tree from where he saw the Pacific Ocean; and there he resolved

to sail an English ship upon its waters. He returned to England, fitted out a ship, sailed through the Strait of Magellan, coasted along the shore to Oregon, naming it New Albion—and then fearing the Spaniards, returned home across the Pacific.

1583: Sir Humphrey Gilbert attempted to establish a colony on Newfoundland; but his men being unruly, and spending their time searching for gold and silver, the enterprise was abandoned. The vessel in which he sailed for home foundered, and all on board perished.

1584: Sir Walter Raleigh sent a company of men to Roanoke Island to found a colony. The leaders, Amidas and Barlow, were incompetent, and in less than two months, the settlement was abandoned.

In 1585 a second attempt was made; the company being composed of the young nobility under the leadership of Ralph Lane. Having provoked the Indians to hostilities by burning their village they became despondent, and, when Drake happened that way with his fleet, they persuaded him to take them home; but left fifteen men to hold possession.

The next year a third company, composed of families, was sent out; but the fifteen who had been left on the island were missing. In the fall, feigning fear of starvation, they sent their governor, John White, to England for supplies; when he returned the colonists were missing and their fate has never been learned; but it is supposed that

they were killed by the Indians. The project was then abandoned. Virginia Dare, Gov. White's granddaughter, was the first child born of English parents in America.

Although Raleigh failed in his colonizing scheme, he was successful in introducing into Europe two plants whose use he had learned from the Indians; *viz.*, the potato and tobacco. The first being regarded as dangerous, as it belonged to the botanical family of night-shade; while the other was eagerly sought after.

KIDNAPPERS.

1501: Gaspar Cortereal, a Portuguese navigator, explored the coast from Maine to the icebergs; then kidnapped fifty Indians whom he took home and sold for slaves. He made another trip for more slaves; but neither he nor his brother who afterwards came out to search for him were ever again heard from.

1520: De Ayllon, a Spaniard, made a kidnapping expedition to South Carolina to obtain slaves for the mines of Hayti. Having invited a crowd of natives on board, he suddenly closed the hatches, and set sail. One vessel sank; and many on the other starved themselves rather than become slaves.

JAMESTOWN.

JAMESTOWN	{	1607—Founded—London Company.
		1608—"He who would not work should not eat." — <i>Smith.</i>
		1609-10—Starving time.
		1613—Marriage of Pocahontas and John Rolfe.
		1619—{ Introduction of Negro slavery.
		{ First Legislative Assembly in America.
		1622—Indian Massacre.
		1624—Royal Province.
		1644—Indian Massacre.
		{ Navigation Act.
		1660—{ Only freeholders voters.
		{ Quaker—fined.
		1676—Bacon's Rebellion.

1607: Jamestown, founded by Cavaliers sent out by the London Company, under the command of Christopher Newport. Settlers, seeking gold or else idle. All work done in common. Indians hostile. Colony not prosperous.

1608: John Smith, being elected president, declared that "He who would not work should not eat." Colony prosperous.

1609-10: Smith, being wounded, is taken to England. Colonists become a prey to disease, famine, and the Indians; this period is known as 'The Starving Time.'

1613: Pocahontas and John Rolfe married; thus securing the friendship of the Indians during the life of Powhatan.

1619: A Dutch trading vessel landed twenty Negroes for sale—sowed the seed which caused the great Civil War.

Governor Yeardley, believing that "The colonists should have a hande in the governing of themselves," called July 30th, 1619, the first legislative assembly ever convened in America.

Colony prosperous. Tobacco extensively cultivated. Each man tills his own farm. One hundred and fifty nice young women sent from England to become wives to the planters. Religious freedom. All freemen voters.

1622: The Indians seeing their own destruction in the rapidly increasing settlements, plot their destruction. Plot revealed by an Indian to a friend whom he wishes to save. Nearly one-half of the settlers killed; but they finally conquer the Indians.

1624: The King being displeased with the freedom exercised by the London Company, took away their charter.

1644: Indian massacre; followed by a war which entirely destroyed the Virginian Indian tribes. The few Indians not killed, retiring into the forests and joining other tribes.

1660: Navigation Act—all goods to be imported from or exported to England, and to be carried on English vessels only. The members of the Assembly, royalists who fixed their own salary at \$9 per day, and refused to leave the office at the expiration of their term. Voting restricted to freeholders.

Quakers fined \$100 per month for absence from worship

in the English Church. People of two parties: Aristocrats and Patriots.

1676: Bacon's Rebellion: Governor Berkeley failing to provide for defense against the Indians, Nathaniel Bacon, leader of the Patriots, rallies a force, defeats the Indians; then turns upon Berkeley who has declared him traitor. Berkeley defeated. Jamestown burned. Bacon dies. Berkeley returns to destroy the patriots; after he has hanged twenty of them the Assembly interfere and stop the slaughter.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1492—Columbus | Discovery | San Salvador. |
| 1497—Cabot | “ | Labrador. |
| 1512—DeLeon | “ | Florida. |
| 1513—Balboa | “ | Pacific Ocean. |
| 1518—Cortez | Conquest | Mexico. |
| 1520—Magellan | Discovery | { Strait of Magellan. |
| | | { Circumnavigator of World |
| 1524—Verrazano | “ | Wilmington. |
| 1534—Cartier | “ | St. Lawrence River. |
| 1541—De Soto | Conquest | Mississippi River. |
| 1543—Cabrillo | Discovery | Pacific to Oregon. |
| 1562—Ribaut | Colonization | Port Royal, S. C. |
| 1564—Laudonniere | “ | St. Johns River, Fla. |
| 1565—Menendez | “ | St. Augustine. |
| 1579—Drake | Privateering | New Albion. |
| 1583—Gilbert | Colonization | Newfoundland. |
| 1584—Raleigh | “ | Roanoke Island. |
| 1602—Gosnold | Trade | Cape Cod. |
| 1605—DeMonts | Colonization | Port Royal, N. S. |
| 1607—Newport | “ | Jamestown. |
| 1608—Champlain | Fur Trade | Quebec. |
| 1609—{ Champlain | Discovery | Lake Champlain. |
| { Hudson | “ | Hudson River. |
| 1613—Dutch | Trade | Manhattan Island. |
| 1626—Minit | Colonization | New Amsterdam. |
| 1668—Jesuit | Missionaries | St. Mary's, Mich. |
| 1673—Marquette | Discovery | Mississippi R. Wis. to Ark. |

MASSACHUSETTS.

MASSACHUSETTS {

- 1620—John Carver—Plymouth.
- 1623—Famine resulting from common labor.
- 1628—Massachusetts Bay Colony—Endicott.
- 1631—Suffrage to Puritans only.
- 1636—Roger Willams and Anne Hutchinson
banished.
- 1638—Harvard College—John Harvard.
- 1643—United Colonies of New England.
- 1660—Navigation Act.
- 1675—King Philip's War.
- 1684—Royal Province.
- 1686—Edmund Andros.
- 1692—Salem Witchcraft.
- 1741—New Hampshire set off as a distinct
province.
- 1820—Maine separated from Massachusetts and
made a State.

PLYMOUTH.

1620: The Plymouth Colony was formed by a band of one hundred Puritans who, leaving England to obtain religious freedom, crossed the Atlantic in the Mayflower and landed in a storm of snow and sleet, on December 21st. They suffered extremely from cold and sickness during the first winter. Government a pure republic. Colonists honest, frugal, industrious, and extremely religious.

1623: Famine.

1628: A tract of land, embracing Plymouth, is granted to the Massachusetts Bay Company.

1631: The right of suffrage denied to all but Puritans.

1636: Roger Williams, a pious young minister, for his liberal religious teachings, is ordered to be sent back to England. He flees to the forest. Canonicus, a Narragansett chieftain, gives him land and he founds Providence.

Mrs. Anne Hutchinson banished for her religious beliefs.

Twenty years later the Quakers are fined, whipped, imprisoned, banished, and hanged.

1643: Plymouth, Massachusetts Bay, New Haven, and Connecticut colonies form a union for defense against the Indians, the Dutch, and the French.

1675: King Philip, jealous of the encroachment of the whites upon his territory, forms a confederation of the Indian tribes against them. A fierce war follows, resulting in the defeat of the Indians. Philip is killed by a faithless Indian near Bristol, Rhode Island.

1684: Plymouth is made a royal province, and Edmund Andros, an unprincipled and high-handed tyrant,, is sent over as royal governor, and gives the people a great deal of trouble for the next few years.

1692: A strange, cruel delusion possesses the people; they accuse one another of being under the control of Satan. The best people are accused; great numbers are imprisoned; fifty tortured, and twenty hanged before the people awake to their folly. This is known as the Salem Witchcraft.

Maine and New Hampshire had been settled at Dover and Portsmouth by Mason and Gorges in 1623, but were soon joined to Massachusetts.

CONNECTICUT.

CONNECTICUT	{	1631—Windsor founded.
		1637—Pequod War.
		1662—Royal Charter.
		1687—Royal Governor—Andros.

1631: Connecticut first settled at Windsor by colonists sent out by Lords Say-and-Seal and Brook.

1637: The Pequod Indians begin a war against the English who, under the command of John Mason, surround them in a swamp and utterly destroy them as a tribe.

1662: A Royal Charter is obtained uniting the Connecticut colonies. A very liberal and precious document.

1687: Edmund Andros arrives with a commission as royal governor. When he demands the charter it is refused him; and secreted in a hollow tree, since called the Charter Oak. Andros, however, assumes the government.

1639: The first written constitution recorded in history, framed for the people by the people, was the one uniting Hartford, Wethersfield, and Windsor, which was then called the Connecticut Colony.

RHODE ISLAND.

RHODE ISLAND	{	1636—Providence founded—Williams.
		1644—Charter.
		1647—Freedom of Faith.

1636: Providence founded by Roger Williams on land purchased of the Indians. He is soon joined by Mrs. Hutchinson and other exiles from Massachusetts.

Williams' idea of religious freedom—that the civil power has no right to interfere with the religious opinions—is soon stamped upon the colony.

1644: The people wishing to join the New England Union, Williams goes to England and obtains a charter for his colony.

1647: The people agree upon a code of laws which guarantee freedom of faith and worship to all—the first legal declaration of liberty of conscience ever adopted in America or Europe.

1764: Brown University founded.

NEW YORK.

1613: New Amsterdam is founded as a trading station by the Dutch East India Company.

1623: The Dutch West India Company take control and begin active colonization. The next year many Walloons, Belgian Protestants, come over.

1626: Minuit, the first governor, arrives and pur-

chases Manhattan Island of the Indians for sixty guilders, twenty-four dollars—about one mill per acre. The company allow any person forming a settlement of fifty people, to buy land of the Indians; the titles to which should descend to their heirs forever. These persons were called “patroons” of the manor.

Peter Stuyvesant, the last and best of the four Dutch governors—although a good, wise and just ruler—was opposed to all republican sentiment.

1664: The people tiring of the strict Dutch rule, surrender to England; but are denied the rights enjoyed by their English neighbors, and from then until the Revolution live in constant strife.

1696: William Kidd, of New York, sent out to suppress piracy, turns pirate; but is afterwards captured in Boston, taken to England, and hanged.

NEW JERSEY.

1618: Dutch form a settlement at Bergen.

1664: The English, now having possession, form their first settlement at Elizabethtown. The land being owned by Berkeley and Carteret; Berkeley sells his part—the west half—to William Penn and other Quakers. The previous settlers were mostly Puritans and Presbyterians.

After much trouble among the people, the proprietors surrender their rights to the crown.

PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE.

DELAWARE	{	1638—Christiana settled by the Swedes.
		1654—Conquered by the Dutch.
		1682—Granted to Penn.

1683: Pennsylvania settled by William Penn at Philadelphia as a home for the Quakers, on land granted to him by the English King, and for which he had, also, purchased a claim from the Swedes. He also made a peace treaty with the Indians which was never broken.

The Great Law was a code agreed upon by the legislative body called by Penn from the settlers soon after his arrival. It made faith in Christ a necessary qualification for voting or office holding; but provided that no one believing in "Almighty God" should be molested in his religious views. This colony established without bloodshed. After the Revolution, Penn's heirs sell their rights to the State of Pennsylvania.

1763-7: Trouble over the Maryland line is settled by two surveyors, Mason and Dixon. This line afterwards becomes famous as the dividing line between the slave and the free states.

MARYLAND.

1634: The first settlement is made at St. Mary's by a company sent from England by Lord Baltimore, Cecil Calvert, who has obtained a charter from King Charles to found a colony for the Catholics who are persecuted in England.

1635: *Clayborne's Rebellion*: Virginia claiming a part of Maryland, Clayborne, a member of the Jamestown council, prepares to defend his claim by force of arms; but after ten years of disputing and fighting he is driven out of the disputed territory.

"*The Toleration Act*" passed by the Assembly grants to all Christians the right to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences—Rhode Island had two years before passed an act protecting every kind of religious worship. Maryland extends this protection to Christians only. The Protestants gaining control of the Assembly, ungratefully and unjustly disfranchise the Catholics.

THE CAROLINAS.

1663: Albemarle founded by Lord Clarendon.

1670: Charleston founded. These colonies contain many Dutch and French people. At one time there were 16,000 Huguenots in Charleston, and, being thrifty, mannerly, charitable and severely moral, they became a valuable acquisition to the colony. They, also, introduced the olive, the mulberry, and many choice varieties of pears.

The captain of a vessel from Madagascar presented the governor of the Carteret Colony with a bag of rice which was sown and thrived wonderfully. Rice is now a staple product of South Carolina.

The Grand Model was a magnificent but impossible scheme for governing the colony. It was prepared by Lord Shaftsbury and John Locke.

Tiring of disputes with the people, the proprietors ceded their rights to the crown. The two colonies, which had from the beginning separate governors, were made separate provinces.

GEORGIA.

1733: Savannah founded by James Oglethorpe, who had conceived the idea of founding for burdened debtors a refuge from the severe laws of England, and to whom George II. granted a tract of land for that purpose. Rich people of England donate to the enterprise. Many people come to obtain religious freedom; among these are the gentle Moravians, the sturdy Scotch Presbyterians, the frugal Lutherans, and the zealous Methodists. John Wesley, founder of Methodism, and his brother and aid, Charles Wesley, lived and labored here for a season; while the celebrated George Whitefield afterwards preached there, often to from 20,000 to 40,000, and on one occasion to 60,000 people.

The trustees limit the size of a man's farm, will not allow women to inherit land, forbid the importation of rum and of slaves. Oglethorpe makes a peace treaty with the Indians, which is duly kept by all parties.

COLONIES	Thirteen.	1607—Virginia—Jamestown—London Company—Newport—Speculation.
		1613—New York—New Amsterdam—Dutch East India Company—Trade.
		1620—Massachusetts—Plymouth—Pilgrims — Carver—Religion.
		1623—New Hampshire—Portsmouth and Dover—Mason and Gorges—Speculation.
		1631—Connecticut—Windsor—Say-and-Seal and Brook—Speculation.
		1634—Maryland—St. Mary's—Calvert—Religion.
		1636—Rhode Island—Providence—Williams—Religion.
		1638—Delaware—Christiana—Swedes—Agriculture.
		1663—North Carolina—Albemarle—Clarendon—Speculation.
		1664—New Jersey—Elizabethtown—Berkeley and Carteret—Speculation.
		1670—South Carolina—Charleston—Clarendon—Speculation.
		1683—Pennsylvania—Philadelphia—Penn—Religion.
		1733—Georgia—Savannah — Oglethorpe — Home for Poor.
Other Colonies.		1565—Florida—St. Augustine—Menendez—Colonization.
		1605—Port Royal (now Annapolis) De Monts—Trade.
		1608—Quebec—Champlain—Colonization.
		1690—Kaskaskia Illinois—LaSalle—Mission.
		1668—St. Mary's, Mich.—Jesuits—Mission.
		1701—Detroit—Cadillac—Colonization.
		1775—Boonesborough, Ky.—Daniel Boone, a famous hunter.

INTER-COLONIAL WARS.

King William's War (1689-97): France vs. England. After fighting for a period of eight years the colonies not affected by the treaty of Ryswick which established peace.

Queen Ann's War (1702-13): England vs. France and Spain. By the treaty of Utrecht England acquires Acadia.

King George's War (1744-48): England vs. France. The only important event being the capture of Louisburg by the colonial troops and the British regulars. The former did the fighting, while the latter took the glory and the reward. By the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle the colonies were left as before the war.

French and Indian War (1754-63): England vs. France. Cause, conflicting claims of title to lands west of the Alleghany Mountains and north of the Ohio River.

George Washington (twenty-one years of age) sent to carry a message to the French requesting their removal. His journey of 400 miles and return full of adventure.

1759: Wolfe, the English, and Montcalm, the French general, both killed in the famous Battle of Quebec.

By the treaty of Paris in 1763 Spain ceded Florida to England. France ceded to England all of her territory east of the Mississippi excepting New Orleans, and two small fishing stations near Newfoundland; while she ceded New Orleans and all her lands west of the Mississippi to Spain.

Benefits to the Colonists: Sectional jealousies allayed; self-reliance, democratic ideas, desire for liberty, independent thought, trained for fighting, and knowledge of their power.

PONTIAC'S WAR.

When the English took possession of the forts taken from the French by the French and Indian War, the Indians became very much dissatisfied. Pontiac, chief of the Ottawas, formed a confederation of the Indians to exterminate the English. Detroit was saved by an Indian maiden, who revealed the plot to Major Gladwin, whom she wished to save. Eight forts were surprised and captured, and thousands of people were driven in terror from their homes; when, the Indians disagreeing among themselves, the confederation was broken. Pontiac was killed by an Indian for the bribe of a barrel of whiskey. The city of Pontiac, near his old home in Oakland Co., Mich., perpetuates this bold chieftain's name.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

Causes: The English people considered the colonists as inferior beings, existing solely for their benefit; the laws were made to favor the English without regard to the rights of the colonists.

The colonists were not allowed to manufacture, to speak, to think, to buy and sell where they wished.

Writs of Assistance—rights to search for smuggled goods—whereby any petty officer could ransack a man's house or store at his pleasure.

Taxation without representation. *The Stamp Act* (1765) requiring British stamps put upon all legal docu-

ments, newspapers, pamphlets, advertisements, etc. Sons of Liberty organized to oppose these measures and Daughters of Liberty to encourage and sustain the Sons of Liberty.

Mutiny Act, which ordered the colonists to provide food and shelter for the British soldiers sent over to oppress them.

Boston Massacre (March 5th, 1770): British troops had been sent to Boston to awe the people into submission. A crowd of men and boys, maddened by their presence, insulted them, when a fight ensued resulting in three citizens being killed, and nine more wounded. These soldiers being tried for murder were defended by the true patriots, John Adams and Josiah Quincy; and, with the exception of two convicted of manslaughter, all were acquitted.

Boston Tea Party: A party of men disguised as Mohawk Indians boarded the boats and threw overboard into Boston Harbor 342 chests of tea which were to be forced upon the colonists.

First Continental Congress (Sept. 5th, 1774) convened at Philadelphia, agreed upon a declaration of rights, recommended a suspension of commercial intercourse with England, and sent a petition to the King.

"Minute Men" Organized: Members to be ready to start for war at a minute's notice.

Battle of Lexington (April 19th, 1775) was the first battle.

Battle of Bunker Hill: Gen. Warren killed.

Ticonderoga captured by Allen and Arnold.

Second Continental Congress: Voted to raise an army of 20,000 men with George Washington commander-in-chief.

Soldiers poorly fed and clothed.

Attack on Quebec repulsed.

Declaration of Independence passed July 4th, 1776; this is why we celebrate.

Washington's Retreat, a military masterpiece.

Battle of Trenton: Washington surprises the Hessians.

Battle of Princeton: Washington surprises Cornwallis.

Battles of Brandywine and Germantown.

Burgoyne's Invasion.

Battles of Saratoga.

Conway Cabal: Conway attempts to displace Washington.

Valley Forge, with its terrible destitution and sufferings.

Aid from France at the solicitation of Franklin.

Wyoming Massacre headed by the inhuman John Butler.

Stony Point.

Naval Exploits: Paul Jones.

Battle of Camden.

Finances: Robert Morris sacrifices his fortune on the nation's altar.

Arnold's Treason: Death of Andre.

Green in the South: Marion, Sumpter, Lee, and Pickens.

Yorktown: Surrender of the British army.

Treaty of Paris 1783 establishing our independence.

Articles of Confederation.

Shay's Rebellion.

Constitution Adopted Sept. 17th, 1787.

WASHINGTON'S ADMINISTRATION.

1789: Washington inaugurated first President of the United States on April 30th. His journey to New York, the temporary capital, a continuous ovation. Many difficulties confront the new republic; she had no credit; her treasury was empty; the Indians were hostile; Barbary pirates were capturing our vessels and seamen; Spain refused us the right to navigate the Mississippi; and England had sent no minister to treat with us.

Congress, by the advice of Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of Treasury, assumed the state debts contracted during the Revolution, and agreed to pay the national debt in full and to redeem the continental money. A mint was established at Philadelphia.

Whiskey Rebellion: Pennsylvania refused to pay the tax on liquors, but yielded on the appearance of 15,000 government troops.

Indians, under Little Turtle, defeated by Gen. Wayne.

England carries off our negroes, impresses our seamen,

and demands payment of debts due her. Jay's Treaty orders the debts paid. Spain cedes the navigation of the Mississippi. Algiers, by treaty, releases our captives. Genet, French minister, fitting out American vessels to aid France in her war with England, Washington demands his recall. Washington declines to serve over two terms, thus establishing a principle of common law.

JOHN ADAMS (1797-1801): Federalist. Alien Law, giving the President power to expel from the country any foreigner whom he deemed injurious to the country; and the Sedition Law, imposing fine and imprisonment for libeling Congress or the President, are passed; but were very unpopular. France insults our flag and captures our vessels; and refuses to accept our envoys unless they receive bribes; to which Charles Pinckney replies, "Millions for defense but not one cent for tribute." Preparations for war; but Napoleon being appointed First Consul of France, makes peace. Washington dies at his home at Mt. Vernon Dec. 14th, 1799, at the age of sixty-eight years, from the effects of the dread membranous croup. Capital removed to Washington in 1800.

JEFFERSON'S ADMINISTRATION (1801-9): Republican; but chosen by the House of Representatives. Purchase of Louisiana, comprising over 1,000,000 square miles, for \$15,000,000, in 1803. Aaron Burr kills Hamilton in a duel. Burr arrested for treason, but acquitted; still he was believed to be guilty, which could not be proved. Tripoli bombarded. The Embargo Act ("O, Grab Me Act"),

a retaliatory measure against England and France for passing bills injurious to our commerce. Impressment of American seamen into the British navy.

JAMES MADISON (Republican): From 1809 to 1817.

Battle of Tippecanoe: The Indians incited to hostilities by English emissaries are routed with great slaughter by Gen. W. H. Harrison. War declared against England June 19th, 1812. It had been said of Madison, "He could not be kicked into a fight." The treaty of Ghent which terminated this war fails to mention the prime factor of the war, impressment, yet, we had punished England so severely that no nation has since dared to repeat her offense. Creek Indians of Alabama and Georgia defeated by Gens. Jackson and Coffee on the Horseshoe Bend of the Tallapoosa River.

Com. Decatur sent with a squadron to the Barbary States effectually quells their piracies in 1815.

JAMES MONROE (1817-25). The unanimous choice of the people was a republican, but owing to the perfect accord in politics this was called "The Era of Good Feelings."

"Missouri Compromise," introduced by Henry Clay, admits Missouri as a slave state; but prohibits all slavery west of the Mississippi and north of the southern bounds of Missouri. LaFayette the nation's guest.

Spain cedes Florida to the United States in 1819.

Monroe Doctrine, promulgated in 1823, asserts that, "The American continents, by the free and independent

condition which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers."

JOHN Q. ADAMS (1825-29): Chosen by House of Representatives. Erie Canal projected by DeWitt Clinton, governor of New York, opened in 1825. First railroad in the United States, the Baltimore and Ohio, built in 1828. "American System," a protective tariff proposed by Henry Clay, causes violent debates, and brings defeat to his party in the election.

ANDREW JACKSON (1829-37): Democrat. Noted for his honesty and inflexibility, but introduces the harmful principle of rotation in office, or the motto, "To the victor belongs the spoils." South Carolina declares the tariff laws "null and void;" and threatens secession if attempt is made to enforce them; but when Gen. Scott is sent to Charleston with troops the state submits. Financial stringency, caused by the United States Bank contracting its loans, relieved by the "Wild-cat Banks" (local banks, where the money withdrawn from the national bank, was deposited, and where money was obtained on such easy terms as to stimulate speculation to an unwarranted degree; and which had its disastrous reaction in Van Buren's administration).

Black Hawk War (1832):—The Sac, Fox and Winnebago Indians make war upon the people who come to settle lands in Illinois, which the government had purchased twenty years before. Gen. Atkinson captured the

famous chief, Black Hawk, and sent him to the large cities of the east to see the resources of the white man; when he returned he advocated peace; and war ended.

Cherokee War (1837-8):—After several years of dispute and barter with the Cherokee Indians, of Georgia, they are removed to Indian Territory. Over \$5,000,000 had been paid them for their lands. This was the most civilized and humane of all Indian tribes. They had schools, printing presses, farms, towns, and written laws.

Seminole War (1835):—An attempt to remove the Seminole Indians, in accordance with a treaty, to lands west of the Mississippi, resulted in their chief Osceola forming a plot to massacre the whites. After several battles they retired into the everglades, where they were defeated by Col. Taylor in the Battle of Okeechobee.

Jackson asks Congress to make reprisals on French ships to secure a \$5,000,000 damage claim which France offered to settle the damage done to our commerce during Napoleon's wars. By the mediation of England, France paid the claim.

VAN BUREN'S ADMINISTRATION (1837-41):—A Democrat. 1837: Financial Crisis, in which men, states, and even the United States, were unable to pay their debts.

Canadian Rebellion: The President issues a proclamation refusing protection to those crossing to Canada to aid the Canadians in their struggle against England by supplying arms or volunteers.

Ashburton Treaty, formulated by Lord Ashburton and

Daniel Webster, settles the Maine and New Brunswick boundary.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON (1841-45:—Whig. Dies after one month and *John Tyler* becomes President.

Rhode Island adopts a new constitution in an illegal manner and elects T. W. Dorr Governor. Dorr raises a rebellion against the lawful government. He is arrested, convicted of treason; but afterwards pardoned.

Anti-Rent Difficulties:—Tenants of the old patroon estates refuse to pay rent and tar and feather those who do and kill officers attempting to serve warrants upon them. It is put down by military force.

Mormons driven out of Illinois.

First Magnetic Telegraph is built from Baltimore to Washington. The first words, "What hath God wrought?" were followed with the announcement of Polk's nomination for President. The Texans, under Sam. Houston, having won their independence from Mexico, knock at our door for admittance, and are finally admitted in 1845.

JAMES K. POLK (1845-49), Democrat. Texas admitted into the Union. Northwestern boundary dispute settled at 49° instead of 54° 40', as claimed by the United States.

Mexican War, by which we gain all territory south to the Gila and west to the Pacific.

Wilmot Proviso, excluding slavery from acquired territory, lost in Congress; but produces violent debate.

Gold in California discovered in 1848. Emigrants come from all parts of the world in such numbers that in two years' time that then wild territory is admitted as a State.

TAYLOR AND FILLMORE'S ADMINISTRATION (1849-53), Whigs:—Taylor dies soon after taking the office, and Fillmore becomes President. *The Omnibus Bill*, proposed by Clay, provides that *California* shall be a free state; That the Territories of *Utah and New Mexico* should be formed without mention of slavery; That \$10,000,000 be paid Texas for her claim to *New Mexico*; That the *slave trade* be prohibited in the District of Columbia, and that a *Fugitive Slave Law* be enacted, providing for the return of run-away slaves.

Cuba invaded by about 500 adventurers, who wished to make it a part of the United States. They are defeated and their leader, Lopez, is hanged in Havana (1851).

Two noted statesmen, *Henry Clay* and *Daniel Webster*, both die in 1852.

Uncle Tom's Cabin published, 1850; Kane's Arctic Expedition.

FRANKLIN PIERCE (1853-57), Democrat:—The *Kansas Nebraska Bill*, by Stephen A. Douglas, provides for two new territories, Kansas and Nebraska; leaving the people the right to decide whether the states should be free or slave ("squatter sovereignty"). This being contrary to the Missouri Compromise, the struggle was now taken from Congress to Kansas; where occur armed conflicts between the "Jayhawkers" and the "Border-Ruffians," as the opposing parties were called. *The Gadsden Purchase*: To settle a disputed Mexican line, \$10,000,000 is paid Mexico, and we receive Arizona.

Commodore Perry's visit to Japan secures for our merchants two ports of entry in that hermit nation (1854).

The great *Suspension Bridge* across the Niagara is first crossed by a train on March 8, 1855.

JAMES BUCHANAN (1857-61), Democrat:—*Dred Scott* (a slave) being taken into a free state, claims his freedom; but Chief Justice Taney declares that a slave-holder can take his slaves into any state in the Union without forfeiting his right over them. Financial Panic, 1857.

Mount Vernon, the home of Washington, purchased by the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, for the sum of \$200,000, to be held as a national monument to him, "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

John Brown attempts to create an uprising to free the slaves. He begins by seizing the U. S. Arsenal at Harper's Ferry; but is soon overpowered, and hanged as a traitor. South secedes.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN (1861-65), Republican:—

1861.

Lincoln inaugurated.

Successful General given first.

Ft. Sumpter—April 14th—G. T. Beauregard-Major Anderson.

Bull Run—July 21st—Beauregard-McDowell.

Trent Affair—England-United States.

1862.

Capture of Forts Henry and Donaldson by Grant.

Shiloh—(Grant-Buell), (A. H. Johnston-Beauregard).

Johnston killed.

Island No. 10—Gen. Pope.

Murfreesboro—Rosecrans-Bragg.

New Orleans—Capt. Farragut.

Monitor and Merrimac—March 8th.

Seven-Days-Battles—Lee-McClellan.

Antietam—Sept. 17th—McClellan-Lee.

Fredericksburg—Lee-Burnside. 1,200 loss.

Chickamauga—Sept. 19th and 20th—Bragg-Rosecrans.

Chattanooga—Nov. 24th and 25th—Grant-Bragg.

Gettysburg—July 1-3—Meade-Lee. Federal loss, 23,000; Confederate, more.

1864.

Advance upon Atlanta—Sherman versus Johnston.

Hood invades Tennessee; is defeated at Nashville by G. H. Thomas, who destroys his army Dec. 15th and 16th.

Sherman's March to the Sea.

Battle of the Wilderness—Grant-Lee. May 5th and 6th.

Spottsylvania—May 8-12—Grant-Lee.

Siege of Richmond.

Sheridan's Campaign.

1865.

Battle of Five Forks—April 1st—Sheridan.

Capture of Petersburg and Richmond—April 2d and 3d.

Lee's Surrender—April 9th—Grant at Appomattox Court House.

Assassination of Lincoln—April 14th—by Booth.

Johnston's surrender to Sherman at Raleigh, N. C., April 26.

The battle between the Merrimac and the Monitor, March 8th, 1862, was the first battle ever fought between iron-clad vessels and completely revolutionized naval warfare.

Sioux Indians, under Little Crow, commence horrible massacres in Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota. Nearly 1,000 "pale-faces" killed and many thousands driven from their homes before the Indians are routed by Col. Sibley. *Emancipation Proclamation*, giving freedom to all slaves in all states or parts of states in rebellion, was proclaimed on Jan. 1st, 1863. It is estimated that this war *cost* our nation over 1,000,000 able-bodied men, and left us with a *National Debt* of over \$2,844,000,000.

While the country was rejoicing over the close of the war, they were suddenly called to mourn the *Assassination of Lincoln* in Ford's Theater by John Wilkes Booth. Booth was pursued and shot in a barn, which had been fired to drive him out.

Thirteenth Amendment, abolishing slavery, ratified in 1865.

ANDREW JOHNSON declares *amnesty* to all but a few specified classes, on Christmas day, 1868.

Disagreement between President and Congress over reconstruction. *The Freedmen's Bureau*, providing for the emancipated slaves and the destitute whites of the South; *The Civil Rights* bill, guaranteeing the negroes the right of citizenship; and the *Tenure of Office Act*, making the consent of the Senate necessary before the President can remove any civil officer, were all passed over the President's veto. The *Impeachment* of the President, for attempting to remove Secretary of War E. M. Stanton, resulted in his acquittal. *Fourteenth Amendment*, giving equal civil rights regardless of race or color. *The Fenians*, a secret order, purposing to break the British rule in Ireland, cross over into Canada in large numbers. Johnson sends Gen. Meade to stay the breach of our neutrality. *Alaska* purchased of Russia for \$7,200,000. *Napoleon III.*, taking his advantage while we were in the throes of civil war, placed a French king, Maximilian, over the Mexicans; but war being over, France withdraws her support at the demand of Secretary of State W. H. Seward; when Maximilian is shot by the Mexicans. First Trans-Atlantic *Sub-Marine Telegraph* laid from Newfoundland to Ireland (1,864 miles) in 1858 under the supervision of Cyrus W. Field. A Chinese Embassy visits America—the first such act in the history of China—and grant us valuable commercial privileges.

U. S. GRANT (1869-77), Republican:—*Pacific Railroad* opened in 1869, making possible the development of

the great West. *Fiftieth Amendment* adopted giving the right to vote regardless of race, color, or previous servitude.

Chicago Fire—caused by Mrs. O’Leary’s cow (“The cow that kicked Chicago”), kicking over a lantern, on October 8th, 1871—raged for two days; 3,000 acres were devastated, 25,000 buildings consumed, \$200,000,000 worth of property destroyed, 100,000 persons made homeless, and many lives lost. At the same time fires were sweeping away the *forests* of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan; whole villages being wiped out; and 1,500 lives lost in Wisconsin alone.

The Boston Fire in 1872 cleans up sixty acres of the wholesale trade of the city; valued at \$70,000,000.

The board of arbitration convened at Geneva, Switzerland, awards the United States \$15,500,000 damages from Great Britain for damage done us during the Civil War by the *Alabama* and other British cruisers furnished to the Confederates.

Boundary in the north-west between the United States and Canada arbitrated, by the German Emperor, in our favor.

San Domingo knocks at our door for admittance to the Union, but is rejected by Congress. *Modoc Indians* refusing to stay upon their reservation are bombarded and forced to submit. *Panic*, commencing with Jay Cook & Co., who had engaged too extensively in railroad schemes and involving numbers of important firms in ruin (1873).

The Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876, celebrated the one-hundredth year of our independence.

The Sioux Indians (1876), refusing to stay upon their reservation, troops are sent against them. Gen. Custer encounters them with an advanced guard, where he and every one of his men are killed. Custer being the last man, after his firearms are empty defends himself with his sword, but is finally shot. The Indians were pursued and defeated by re-inforcements.

A Contested Election between Hayes and Tilden is settled by a commission of five each, senators, representatives and supreme court judges. Hayes declared elected.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES (1877-81), Republican:—Troops sent by Grant to sustain republican office claimants in South Carolina and Louisiana withdrawn and the democrats take quiet possession. *Silver* having been demonetized in 1873, is remonetized in 1878. *Fishery* difficulties near the north-eastern coast referred to a commission which awards Great Britain the sum of \$5,500,000. *Emigration* and commercial treaties made with China.

The Anti-Chinese Bill, prohibiting immigration of Chinese as laborers, passed over President's veto.

GARFIELD AND ARTHUR (1881-85), Republicans:—*Garfield Shot* July 2d, 1881, while standing in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad station, by Charles Guiteau, a disappointed office-seeker. *Civil Service Bill*, regulating the system of appointments to office, and promotions by com-

petitive examinations. *Letter Postage* reduced to 2 cents per half ounce. *Alaska* organized into a civil and judicial district with seat of government at Sitka.

GROVER CLEVELAND (1885-89), Democrat :—Noted for his firmness and independence from party control. *Letter Postage* reduced to 2 cents per ounce. *The Presidential Succession Law* passed, providing that the order of succession to the Presidency be as follows: Vice-President, Secretaries of State, Treasury, War; Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, Secretaries of Navy and Interior. *Charleston, S. C.*, nearly destroyed by an earth-quake (1886).

The *Anti-Polygamy Bill* passed, disfranchised many Mormons.

BENJAMIN HARRISON (1889-93), Republican :—*Johnstown Flood*, caused by the giving way of an embankment to an artificial lake. Johnstown and Conemaugh swept away before an avalanche of water, half a mile wide and forty feet deep; and \$10,000,000 worth of property destroyed. *International Copyright Law* enacted, giving copyright protection to such nations as secure like protection to Americans.

The Sioux Indians were—in 1890—led to believe that an Indian Messiah was coming to destroy the whites. An attempt to disarm them at Wounded Knee, S. D., resulted in over 200 warriors being killed in battle. *Australian ballot system* introduced. *Labor Strikes* from Pennsylvania to Idaho; one of the worst at Homestead, Pa., Steel Works, where many were killed or wounded (1892).

"*McKinley Bill*," a tariff bill, won fame for its author, William McKinley; but caused violent debate (1890).

GROVER CLEVELAND (1893-97), Democrat:—*The World's Columbian Exposition*, celebrating the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America, held at Chicago. More than 21,000,000 paid admissions. *Monetary Crisis* and repeal of the *Sherman Act*, which required the Secretary of Treasury to purchase four and one-half million ounces of silver each month; thus withdrawing that amount from circulation. Cleveland vetoed a great many bills which had been hurriedly passed; while he was right in so doing, he was styled by his opponents the "*Great Vetoer*." *Chinese Exclusion Bill* passed, forbidding the landing in the United States of Chinese immigrants.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY (1897-1901), Republican:—*Brigham H. Roberts*, a polygamist, elected United States senator from Utah. This being considered a test made by Mormonism, the senate was flooded with petitions from all over the United States and Canada to refuse him a seat. He was rejected; and on return home was imprisoned.

Hawaii applies for annexation and is annexed July 6, 1898.

THE SPANISH WAR.

Causes:—Cruelty of the Spaniards in prosecuting their war against the rebellious Cubans, and destruction of the U. S. battleship *Maine* in the harbor of Havana, then controlled by the Spaniards.

1898:

Destruction of the *Maine* with 258 seamen. Feb. 15.

Blockade of Havana and capture of Buena Ventura.
April 22.

Spain declares war against the United States. April 24.

Battle of Manila Bay. May 1.

Bombardment of San Juan. May 12.

Cervera's fleet reaches Santiago. May 19.

Lieut. Hobson sinks the *Merrimac*. June 3.

Battle of Guantanamo. June 10.

Ladrone Islands taken. June 20.

Battle of San Juan. July 1.

Destruction of Cervera's fleet. July 3.

Santiago surrenders. July 14.

Yellow fever appears in American camp. July 15.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles invades Puerto Rico. July 25.

Protocol signed. Aug. 12.

By the Treaty of Paris, December 10, Spain ceded to the United States all of her possessions in the West Indies, except Cuba, to which she also relinquished her title; the Philippines upon payment of \$20,000,000; and Guam, one of the Ladrone Islands.

Cost of War.

United States—Men killed, 503; men wounded, 1,415; cash expended, \$122,000,000; ships lost, 1 (*Merrimac*), valued at \$250,000.

Spain—Men killed, 2,312; men wounded, 3,260; cash

expended, \$17,500,000; ships lost, 35, valued at \$36,000,000.

Many soldiers of both sides perished from disease. Fevers worked worse havoc than Spanish bullets among the Americans.

Peace Conference at The Hague. May 18, 1899.

THE CANTÉEN.

The government having established saloons in the army where the soldiers were enticed to learn to drink, wasting their money and losing their manhood, and the President, very much to the disgust of all decent people, refusing as Commander-in-Chief to prohibit it, Congress passed the Anti-Canteen Bill, prohibiting the sale of liquor in the army.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY brought with its first years the introduction of free delivery of rural mail; the electric car as a means of travel between cities—having been used a few years previous on the streets; the automobile as a means of travel, and experiments with wireless telegraphy on the sea.

THE BOXERS, an anti-foreign society of China, attempt to expel all foreigners, June 19, 1900. Foreign ministers, ambassadors, missionaries and other foreigners were besieged. All civilized powers sent armies and forced them to pay a heavy fine for people murdered and property destroyed. New and favorable treaties made.

John Sherman died October 22, 1900.

Galveston, Tex., almost annihilated by a Tornado, September, 1900.

Philippine Islands rebel. Civil government proclaimed there by United States authority, July 4th, 1901.

MRS. CARRIE NATION gains a national reputation by attempting to destroy the illegal saloons of Kansas, by smashing bottles, casks, and furniture therein with her hatchet.

The Pan-American Exposition is held in Buffalo.

Great *Petroleum* oil wells put down in Texas.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY shot by Leon Czolgosz, a Polish-American Anarchist, September 6; and died September 14, 1901. His last speech, the previous day in Buffalo, advocated Commercial Reciprocity and against trade wars.

Theodore Roosevelt inaugurated. September 14, 1901.
Czolgosz electrocuted.

MERITED TITLES.

The Great Admiral—John Cabot.

Little Dug—Stephen A. Douglas.

The Great Pacificator—Henry Clay.

The Sage of Monticello—Thomas Jefferson.

Old Put—Israel Putnam.

Old Hickory—Andrew Jackson.

Old Rough and Ready—Zachary Taylor.

Old Tippecanoe—W. H. Harrison.

The Rock of Chickamauga—G. H. Thomas.

- Honest Abe—Abraham Lincoln.
The Father of His Country—George Washington.
Old Man Eloquent—J. Q. Adams.
Little Ben—Benjamin Harrison.
Lady Rebecca—Pocahontas.
The Boy Governor (Michigan Territory)—Stevens T. Mason.
The Electric Wizard—Thomas Edison.
Poor Richard—Benjamin Franklin.
Father of the Constitution—James Madison.
The Bachelor President—James Buchanan.
The Lion of the Lord—Brigham Young.
Mad Anthony—Anthony Wayne.
The Yankee Cheese-box—The Monitor.
Fulton's Folly—The first steamboat.
Clinton's Big Ditch—The Erie Canal.
The Swamp Angel—A parrott-gun used in the siege of Charleston.
The Holy City—Nauvoo, Ill.

HISTORICAL SAYINGS.

- "I would rather be right than President."—Henry Clay.
"A public office is a public trust."—Grover Cleveland.
"Don't cheer, boys, the poor devils are dying."—Capt. Phillip.
"A government of the people, by the people, and for the people."—A. Lincoln.

"I am not worth purchasing ; but, such as I am, the king of Great Britain is not rich enough to buy me."—Joseph Reed.

"Don't give up the ship."—Capt. Lawrence.

"Now, thank God, I die happy."—Gen. Wolfe.

"So much the better ; I shall not live to witness the surrender of Quebec."—Gen. Montcalm.

"This is the last of earth ; I am content."—J. Q. Adams.

"Thomas Jefferson still lives."—John Adams.

"I know in whom I have believed and that He is able to keep me against that day."—Noah Webster.

"I would rather have written that poem (Gray's Elegy) than to take Quebec to-day."—Gen. Wolfe.

"I have not yet begun to fight."—Paul Jones.

"How beautiful to be with God."—Frances E. Willard.

"With malice towards none and charity to all."—Lincoln.

"Good-by, all good-by. It is God's way. His will be done, not ours."—William McKinley.

MISCELLANEOUS SKETCHES.

Noah Webster, son of John Webster, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, Oct. 16th, 1758. Was admitted to the bar in 1781. Published a very scientific grammar in 1807. Twenty-five million copies of his spelling-book sold. Published his unabridged dictionary—a work of thirty-five years—in 1828. Had published many other important books before. The revision of his dictionary, completed,

was his last great work, as he died of pneumonia a few days after; a trusting Puritanic Christian; May 28th, 1843.

The Secret Ballot System, known under various modifications as the *Australian Ballot System*, was proposed by Francis S. Dutton, member of the South Australia legislature, and became a law in 1857. It was soon adopted in other countries. First used in the United States in Massachusetts in 1888. The next year nine more states adopted it; and it is now used by nearly every state in the Union.

1814:—On Aug. 24th a British *Gen. Ross* burned the Capitol, Congressional Library, and other public buildings in Washington. He then sailed to attack Baltimore. While they were bombarding Fort McHenry, Francis S. Key, an American detained on board the British fleet, wrote *The Star Spangled Banner*. Before reaching Baltimore Gen. Ross was shot by two men hidden in a tree. Both men were instantly shot.

Joseph Smith, of Palmyra, N. Y., a man of very bad character, claimed to have had a divine revelation directing him to a spot where he unearthed several golden plates bearing inscriptions, which he translated by the aid of two transparent stones found with them. This translation was performed behind curtains and written down by attendants outside, to whom he communicated it. The result was the book of Mormon. The Church of Mormon or Latter Day Saints accept the Christian Bible, but add

thereto the Book of Mormon, which they believe to be a later revelation from God. This book is very contrary to Christ's teachings, being low and sensual, and commanding polygamy. After being driven from one place to another for their lewdness, they were bombarded at Nauvoo, Ill., and Smith was killed; then, under the leadership of Brigham Young, 1847, they retired into the west and founded Salt Lake City. Their priests are held in high esteem, as they claim to be directed by revelations from God.

Frances E. Willard, educator, editor and reformer, was born at Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 28th, 1839, and died Feb. 18th, 1898. She was founder and president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Clara Barton, of Maine, began her public work by founding free schools in New Jersey. In 1854 she was given a clerkship in Washington, which she resigned to take up hospital service at the beginning of the Civil War. Being in Europe for her health, she helped in establishing hospitals in the Franco-German War, where for her services in the German army she was honored with the golden cross of Baden and the iron cross of Germany. By her efforts the Red Cross Society, carrying aid to the wounded on every field of battle, was formed in 1881; she becoming its president. She was a United States delegate to the International Peace Convention at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1884.

Helen Gould, daughter of the multi-millionaire, Jay

Gould, first gained a national fame by giving \$100,000 to aid our cause in the Spanish War. Soon after she again donated \$25,000 to the Woman's Relief Association. She established at Woodycrest a home for crippled children picked up in the slums. She has given over \$400,000 to found and support the Sailors' Club, Brooklyn, for the refined entertainment of sailors ashore without friends or amusements. This is a hotel containing over 100 beds, a restaurant, and a savings bank. She visited the hospitals of the Cuban soldiers, and even opened her own home as a hospital to the wounded boys sent home. She instituted a strong remonstrance against the seating of Congressman Roberts. She not only gives her own time and money, but keeps many secretaries engaged in her work of charity.

The Toledo War—By the ordinance of 1787, the Northwest Territory was divided from north to south into three territories, with the proviso that there might be two more states formed by a dividing line running east from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, which was supposed to be about five miles north of where it really is. When Ohio asked for statehood she asked for the old boundary; but Michigan claimed to the southern extremity of the lake, which would give her Toledo. Congress accepted Ohio without specifying the boundary. In 1835 Toledo becoming the head of the Miami and Erie Canal brought matters to a crisis. Gov. Mason of Michigan, a hot-headed Virginian boy of nineteen, refused to give up his claim. Both states raised armies of several hundred men. Congress offered to give Michigan the upper peninsula and admit her as a state if she would give up her claim. She at first refused; but the "*Rump Convention*," convened
L. of C.

at Ann Arbor in 1836, accepted; and Michigan became a state the next year. The only blood shed was by Two Stickney, who, resisting arrest by the Michigan authority, stabbed a deputy sheriff.

Educational Provision of Ordinance of 1787, creating Northwest Territory: "Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

Copper Heads were a class of northern people that could see nothing but disaster in the prosecution of the Civil War, and wished for peace at any cost.

GREAT AMERICAN INVENTIONS.

Lightning Rods invented by Franklin.....	1752
Spinning Jenny, by Hargreaves.....	1767
Cotton Gin invented by Eli Whitney.....	1793
Steamboat invented by Robert Fulton.....	1807
Brass Clocks by C. Jerome, about.....	1820-25
Reaper or Harvester, by C. H. McCormick.....	1831
Platform Scales, by Thaddeus Fairbanks.....	1831
Steam Printing Press invented by R. Hoe.....	1842
Electric Telegraph invented by S. F. B. Morse.....	1844
India Rubber manufacture, Goodyear.....	1844
Sewing Machine, invented by Elias Howe.....	1846
Type-writer, by Samuel W. Soule and C. Latham	
Sholes (Remington)	1867
Telephone invented by A. Graham Bell.....	1876
Electric Light, invented by Edison and others.....	1878
Microphone, by Hughes.....	1878
Liquid Air, by Prof. Tripler.....	About 1898





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